

**SYSTEMS AND METHODS FOR MASTERING MICROSTRUCTURES
THROUGH A SUBSTRATE USING NEGATIVE PHOTORESIST AND
MICROSTRUCTURE MASTERS SO PRODUCED**

Cross-Reference to Related Applications

This application is related to Application Serial No. _____ entitled *Systems and Methods for Fabricating Optical Microstructures Using a Cylindrical Platform and a Rastered Radiation Beam* (Attorney Docket No. 9409-2) to the present
5 inventors, filed concurrently, and Application Serial No. _____, entitled *Systems and Methods For Fabricating Microstructures By Imaging A Radiation Sensitive Layer Sandwiched Between Outer Layers, and Microstructures Fabricated Thereby* (Attorney Docket No. 9409-4) to the present inventors, also filed
concurrently, both of which are assigned to the assignee of the present application, the
10 disclosures of both of which are hereby incorporated herein by reference in their
entirety as if set forth fully herein.

Field of the Invention

This invention relates to microfabricating methods and systems, and more
15 particularly to systems and methods for fabricating microstructures and
microstructures fabricated thereby.

Background of the Invention

Optical microstructures are widely used in consumer and commercial
20 products. As is well known to those having skill in the art, optical microstructures
may include microlenses, optical gratings, microreflectors and/or other optically
absorbing, transmissive and/or reflective structures, the individual sizes of which are
on the order of microns, for example on the order of about 5 μ m to about 1000 μ m in
size.

25 The fabrication of large arrays of optical microstructures is currently being
investigated. As used herein, a large array of optical microstructures contains at least
about one million optical microstructures and/or covers an area of at least about one

foot square. For example, large arrays of microlenses may be used in computer displays (monitors) and/or projection televisions. It will be understood that an array can have uniform and/or nonuniform spacing of identical and/or nonidentical microstructures.

5 Unfortunately, however, severe scaling barriers may be encountered in attempting to fabricate large arrays of optical microstructures. These scaling barriers may make it difficult to efficiently produce large arrays of optical microstructures with acceptable manufacturing yields.

 Several barriers may be encountered in attempting to scale optical
10 microstructures to large arrays. First, the time to master a large array may be prohibitive. In particular, it is well known that optical microstructures may be initially imaged in a "master", which may then be replicated in one or more second generation stampers to eventually produce large quantities of end products. Unfortunately, it may be difficult to produce a master for a large array of optical
15 microstructures within a reasonable time. For example, calculations may show that it may take years to create a single master for large screen rear projection television. These mastering times may be prohibitive for viable products.

 It also may be difficult to image certain optical microstructures that may be desired for many applications. For example, computer displays or projection
20 televisions may employ large arrays of microlenses, wherein each microlens comprises a hemispherical section, which can include a sub-hemisphere (subtends less than 180°), hemisphere (subtends about 180°) or super-hemisphere (subtends more than 180°). However, it may be difficult to master a large array of hemispherical sections using conventional photolithographic techniques. Finally, it may be difficult
25 to efficiently replicate masters containing large arrays of optical microstructures to produce stampers, so as to enable high volume production of optical microstructure end products for display, television and/or other applications.

Summary of the Invention

30 Some embodiments of the present invention fabricate microstructures by impinging a radiation beam, such as a laser beam, through a substrate that is transparent thereto into a radiation sensitive layer on the substrate, to image the microstructures in the radiation sensitive layer. The radiation sensitive layer may be subsequently developed to provide a master that itself may be used to form second

generation stampers and third generation end-products. The microstructures may comprise optical and/or mechanical microstructures. In other embodiments of the present invention, the radiation sensitive layer is a negative photoresist layer, such that portions of the negative photoresist layer that are exposed to the radiation beam remain after development. In still other embodiments of the present invention, a negative photoresist layer is used to fabricate microstructures, without impinging a radiation beam therein through a substrate that is transparent thereto.

In some embodiments of the present invention, the negative photoresist layer is thicker than the microstructures, so that when the radiation beam is impinged through the substrate into the negative photoresist layer, an image of buried microstructures is formed in the negative photoresist layer, adjacent the substrate. Moreover, in other embodiments of the present invention, at least some of the microstructures include a base and a top that is narrower than the base, and the imaging is performed through the substrate, to image microstructures in the negative photoresist layer with the bases adjacent the substrate and the tops remote from the substrate. In still other embodiments, the negative photoresist layer is of variable thickness thereacross, and a minimum thickness of the negative photoresist layer is thicker than the microstructures. The radiation beam is impinged through the substrate into the negative photoresist layer, to image buried microstructures in the negative photoresist layer, adjacent the substrate, that are independent of the variable thickness of the negative photoresist layer. In yet other embodiments, the negative photoresist layer includes impurities thereon, remote from the substrate, and the negative photoresist layer is thicker than the microstructures. The radiation beam is impinged through the substrate into the negative photoresist layer, to image buried microstructures in the negative photoresist layer, adjacent the substrate, that are not distorted by the impurities.

Embodiments of the invention have been described above primarily with respect to methods of fabricating microstructures. However, it will be understood by those having skill in the art that other embodiments of the invention can provide analogous systems for fabricating microstructures.

Other embodiments of the present invention provide microstructure products that include a substrate and an exposed layer of negative photoresist on the substrate, which is exposed to define a plurality of microstructures therein. In some embodiments, the negative photoresist is sensitive to radiation at an imaging

frequency and the substrate is transparent to the imaging frequency. In other embodiments, the microstructures include bases adjacent the substrate and tops remote from the substrate that are narrower than the bases. In some embodiments, the substrate is a flexible substrate. In still other embodiments, the microstructures
5 comprise a plurality of hemispherical sections including bases adjacent the substrate and tops remote from the substrate. In yet other embodiments, the substrate and the exposed layer of negative photoresist itself provide a product for a microstructure master.

Still other embodiments of the present invention provide microstructure
10 products that include a substrate and a patterned layer of negative photoresist on the substrate, which is patterned to define a plurality of microstructures therein. The negative photoresist is sensitive to radiation at an imaging frequency and the substrate is transparent to the imaging frequency. The microstructures may comprise bases adjacent the substrate and tops remote from the substrate, and/or hemispherical
15 sections as was described above. The substrate may be flexible. The substrate and patterned layer of the negative photoresist can provide a microstructure master.

Brief Description of the Drawings

Figures 1-4 are perspective views of systems and methods of fabricating
20 microstructures according to various embodiments of the present invention.

Figures 5A-5C and 6A-6C illustrate rastering of a radiation beam across at least a portion of a radiation sensitive layer according to various embodiments of the present invention.

Figure 7 is a block diagram of systems and methods for fabricating optical
25 microstructures according to other embodiments of the present invention.

Figure 8 is a cross-sectional view of systems and methods for fabricating optical microstructures according to yet other embodiments of the present invention.

Figures 9-11 are perspective views of systems and methods for fabricating optical microstructures according to still other embodiments of the present invention.

Figure 12 is a cross-sectional view of systems and methods for fabricating
30 optical microstructures according to other embodiments of the present invention.

Figure 13A is a cross-sectional view of systems and methods for fabricating optical microstructures according to still other embodiments of the present invention.

Figure 13B is a cross-sectional view of an imaged negative photoresist layer after development according to embodiments of the present invention.

Figure 14 is a flow diagram illustrating replication of a master into stampers and end products according to various embodiments of the present invention.

5 Figures 15 and 16 are cross-sectional views of optical microstructures that are fabricated using conventional front-side imaging with positive photoresist.

Figures 17-19 are cross-sectional views of systems and methods for fabricating optical microstructures according to other embodiments of the present invention.

10 Figure 20 is a cross-sectional view of optical microstructures according to some embodiments of the present invention.

Figures 21 and 22 are flowcharts illustrating operations that may be performed to fabricate optical microstructures according to various embodiments of the present invention.

15 Figure 23 is a schematic diagram of systems and methods that may be used to fabricate optical microstructure master blanks according to some embodiments of the present invention.

Figure 24 is a cross-sectional view of an optical microstructure master blank according to some embodiments of the present invention.

20 Figures 25A-25E, 26A-26B and 27 are cross-sectional views of systems and methods of fabricating optical microstructures according to various embodiments of the present invention.

Figure 28 is a schematic view of systems and methods for mass production of masters and stampers for optical microstructures according to some embodiments of
25 the present invention.

Detailed Description

The present invention now will be described more fully hereinafter with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which embodiments of the invention are
30 shown. This invention may, however, be embodied in many different forms and should not be construed as limited to the embodiments set forth herein. Rather, these embodiments are provided so that this disclosure will be thorough and complete, and will fully convey the scope of the invention to those skilled in the art. In the

drawings, the size and relative sizes of layers and regions may be exaggerated for clarity. Like numbers refer to like elements throughout.

It will be understood that when an element such as a layer, region or substrate is referred to as being "on" another element, it can be directly on the other element or
5 intervening elements may also be present. Furthermore, relative terms such as "top" or "outer" may be used herein to describe a relationship of one layer or region to another layer or region relative to a base structure as illustrated in the figures. It will be understood that these relative terms are intended to encompass different orientations of the device in addition to the orientation depicted in the figures.
10 Finally, the term "directly" means that there are no intervening elements.

Embodiments of the present invention will be described herein relative to the fabrication of optical microstructures, which may include microlenses, optical gratings, microreflectors and/or other optically-absorbing transmissive and/or reflective structures, the individual sizes of which are on the order of microns, for
15 example on the order of about $5\mu\text{m}$ to about $1000\mu\text{m}$, in size. However, it will be understood that other embodiments of the present invention may be used to fabricate mechanical microstructures such as pneumatic, hydraulic and/or microelectromechanical system (MEMS) microstructures, which may be used for micro-fluidics, micro-pneumatics and/or micromechanical systems, the individual
20 sizes of which are on the order of microns, for example on the order of about $5\mu\text{m}$ to about $1000\mu\text{m}$, in size.

Figure 1 is a perspective view illustrating systems and methods of fabricating optical microstructures according to some embodiments of the present invention. As shown in Figure 1, a cylindrical platform or drum **100** that includes a radiation
25 sensitive layer **110** thereon, is rotated about an axis **102** thereof, for example in a direction shown by the arrow **104**. As used herein, the term "radiation sensitive" encompasses any photo-imageable material, including, but not limited to, photoresist. As also shown in Figure 1, simultaneously, a radiation beam such as a laser beam **120**, generated by a laser **122**, is axially rastered or scanned in opposite axial directions
30 shown by the arrows **124**, across at least a portion of the radiation sensitive layer **110**, to image optical microstructures **132** in the radiation sensitive layer **110**. The image so formed may also be referred to as a latent image. It will be understood that, although embodiments of the invention are generally described herein with respect to laser beams and laser sensitive photoresists, other coherent or incoherent radiation

beams, such as electron beams, may be used, along with compatible radiation sensitive layers.

It will also be understood by those having skill in the art that the radiation sensitive layer 110 may be directly on the cylindrical platform 100, as shown in Figure 1, or one or more intervening layers may be provided between the radiation sensitive layer 110 and the cylindrical platform 100, as will be described in detail below. Moreover, one or more layers may be provided on the radiation sensitive layer 110, remote from the cylindrical platform 100, as will be described in detail below. Other embodiments of the radiation sensitive layer 110 also will be described below. Moreover, the cylindrical platform 100 may be rotated about axis 102 at a constant angular velocity and/or at variable angular velocity.

Still referring to Figure 1, in some embodiments, the laser 122 is a Continuous Wave (CW) laser that emits radiation at a frequency or frequency band to which the radiation sensitive layer 110 is sensitive. In some embodiments, the laser beam 120 may be rastered axially over the entire axial length of the cylindrical platform. However, in other embodiments, as will be described in more detail below, the laser beam 124 may be rastered over relatively small portions of the cylindrical platform 100.

Finally, it will be understood that, although only a small number of optical microstructures 132 are shown for the sake of illustration, conventionally large numbers of optical microstructures 132 are fabricated to provide, in some embodiments, a large array of optical microstructures. Although optical microstructures 132 are shown in Figure 1 as being microlenses in the shape of a hemispherical section, in other embodiments other microstructures, such as optical grating structures, may be formed as a plurality of uniformly and/or non-uniformly spaced, identical and/or non-identical optical microstructures 132. Combinations of different types of optical microstructures, with uniform and/or nonuniform sizes and/or spacings, also may be fabricated.

Figures 2-4 illustrate other embodiments of the present invention wherein the cylindrical platform 100 and/or the laser beam 120 are translated axially relative to one another, simultaneous with the platform rotation and beam rastering, to image the optical microstructures across at least a substantial portion of the length of the cylindrical platform 100. In some embodiments, the axial translation can allow optical microstructures to be formed across substantially the entire axial length of the

cylindrical platform **100**. In some embodiments, the cylindrical platform **100** may be maintained at a fixed axial position and the laser **122** and/or the laser beam **120** may be translated along the axial direction. In other embodiments, the laser **122** and/or laser beam **120** may be maintained in a fixed axial location and the cylindrical platform **100** may be translated axially. In still other embodiments, both the laser **122** and/or laser beam **122**, and the cylindrical platform **100**, may be translated relative to one another axially. For example, the laser **122** may be fixed at one end of the cylindrical platform **100** and laser optics such as a mirror may be configured to translate the laser beam **122** relative to the cylindrical platform, for example by moving axially and/or rotating.

Figures 2-4 illustrate embodiments of the present invention wherein the cylindrical platform **100** is translated axially relative to a fixed laser **122**. More specifically, referring to Figure 2, the cylindrical platform **100** is translated axially along an axial translation direction shown by arrow **224**, by moving a support **210** relative to a base **220** using rollers **222** and/or other conventional mechanisms. As shown in Figure 2, continuous translation of the cylindrical platform **110** along the translation direction **224** is provided, to thereby image the optical microstructures **132** in a continuous spiral pattern **230** in the radiation sensitive layer **110**.

Figure 3 illustrates other embodiments of the present invention wherein a stepwise translation of the cylindrical platform **100** relative to the laser beam **120**, along a translation direction **324**, is provided, to thereby image the optical microstructures **132** in discrete bands **330** in the radiation sensitive layer. In embodiments of Figure 3, continuous rotation of the cylindrical platform **100** in the rotation direction of arrow **104** may be provided and stepwise translation of the cylindrical platform may be provided along a translation direction **324** after an individual band **330** has been imaged. It will be understood that the cylindrical platform **100** may continue to rotate through less than one, one, or more than one complete revolutions during the stepwise translation of the cylindrical platform **100**.

In Figure 3, imaging of each band **330** begins and ends at the same predetermined rotation angle of the cylindrical platform **100**, to thereby provide a pattern of aligned bands **330** in the radiation sensitive layer **110**. A guardband may be provided in a band, to separate the beginning and end of the band from one another. Alternatively, the beginning and end of a band may abut against one another.

In contrast, in Figure 4, the cylindrical platform **100** is stepwise translated axially along the translation direction **324** at staggered rotation angles of the cylindrical platform **100**, to thereby image the optical microstructures **132** in a staggered band pattern **430**. In some embodiments, the beginning and/or ends of a band may be uniformly staggered relative to one another, as shown by the band beginnings/ends **432**. In other embodiments, non-uniform staggering of band beginnings/ends, as shown at **434**, may be provided. Combinations of aligned (Figure 3) and staggered (Figure 4) band patterns also may be provided. It also will be understood that combinations of the imaging systems and methods of Figures 1-4 may be provided in a single radiation sensitive layer **110**. In some embodiments, the spiral/band structures of Figures 2-4 may not be detected after all the optical microstructures are imaged and developed so that uniformly spaced optical structures are produced. However, in other embodiments, at least some aspects of the spiral/band structures may be detected after development.

Figures 5A-5C and 6A-6C illustrate the rastering of a radiation beam, such as a laser beam **120**, across at least a portion of a radiation sensitive layer, such as a radiation sensitive layer **110** of Figure 1, to image optical microstructures, such as the optical microstructures **132** of Figures 1-4, in the radiation sensitive layer, according to various embodiments of the present invention. For ease of illustration, only a portion of the radiation sensitive layer **110** and the microstructures **132** are shown.

Figure 5A is a top view of a portion of the radiation sensitive layer **110** and Figure 5B is a cross-sectional view of the radiation sensitive layer **110** taken through line **5B-5B'** of Figure 5A. As shown in Figures 5A and 5B, the radiation beam, such as the laser beam **120** of Figures 1-4, is axially rastered across at least a portion of the radiation sensitive layer **110**, to image the optical microstructures **132** in the radiation sensitive layer, by axially rastering the laser beam **120** across at least a portion of the radiation sensitive layer **110**, while varying the amplitude of the laser beam. More specifically, as shown in Figures 5A-5C, axial rastering takes place by axially rastering the laser beam **120** across at least a portion of the radiation sensitive layer **110** while varying the amplitude of the laser beam, to thereby image the optical microstructures **132** in the radiation sensitive layer **110**. In particular, as shown in Figure 5A, in some embodiments, the rastering may provide three scans **510**, **512**, **514** across the radiation sensitive layer **110** in the axial direction **124**. The scans are spaced apart from one another due to the rotation of the cylindrical platform **100**. In

Figure 5A, the laser beam is rastered along a first axial direction, shown as to the right in Figure 5A, to image the optical microstructures and then blanked, as shown by dashed lines 520, 522 and 524 in a second axial direction that is opposite the first axial direction, shown as to the left in Figure 5A. During the axial scans 510, 512, 514, the amplitude of the laser beam may be varied as shown in Figure 5C, to produce the optical microstructures 132.

Thus, as shown in Figures 5A-5C, the amplitude of the laser beam 120 is continuously varied to image the optical microstructures 132 in the radiation sensitive layer 110. Moreover, the axial rastering is performed at sufficient speed, relative to the rotating of the cylindrical platform 100, such that the laser beam 120 images an optical microstructure 132 over a plurality of scans of the laser beam, shown as three scans 510, 512, 514 in Figures 5A-5C. It will be understood that, in some embodiments, an optical microstructure may be imaged in a single scan and, in other embodiments, two scans or more than three scans may be used. Moreover, in some embodiments, a plurality of lasers may be used to perform more than one scan simultaneously.

It also will be understood that the amplitude of the laser beam 120 may not be a linear function of the shape of the optical microstructure that is being imaged, due to nonlinear absorption/development characteristics of the radiation sensitive layer 110 and/or other well-known nonlinear effects. In particular, the prediction of the shape that will result from the imaging may involve a detailed understanding not only of the beam profile and intensity, and the way in which they vary in space and time, but also the manner in which the radiation sensitive layer responds to the radiation energy deposited in it ("exposure curves"). In addition to the parameters involved in the exposure, the response of the radiation sensitive layer can also be affected by various post-exposure development parameters. The desired amplitude of the laser beam 120 during a scan may be determined empirically by trial and error, to arrive at a desired amplitude that produces a desired image of an optical microstructure, by using simulators, by using a mathematical convolution function that defines the relationship between laser dose and a developed image in a radiation sensitive layer and/or by using other conventional techniques that need not be described in detail herein.

Figures 6A-6C illustrate other embodiments of the invention wherein the radiation sensitive layer 110 is imaged during forward and return scanning of the laser beam rather than blanking the laser beam 120 during its return. Higher density and/or

higher speed may thereby be obtained at the potential expense of greater complexity. Thus, as shown in Figures 6A-6C, imaging is performed in a first (forward) axial direction, shown as to the right in Figure 6A by scan lines **610**, **612** and **614**, and in a second direction that is opposite the first direction, shown as to the left in Figures 6A-6C, during return scans **620** and **622**. As was the case with respect to Figure 5, fewer or larger numbers of scans may be provided. It also will be understood that embodiments of Figures 5 and/or 6 may be combined with any of the embodiments of Figures 1-4.

Figure 7 is a block diagram of other systems and methods for fabricating optical microstructures according to other embodiments of the present invention. As shown in Figure 7, a continuous wave laser beam **120** is generated by a continuous wave laser **710**, and power control stabilization may be provided by a power control stabilizer **712**. In other embodiments, a "quasi-continuous wave" laser beam may be provided, using, for example, a switchable semiconductor laser. A modulator **714**, which in some embodiments may be an acoustooptical (AO) modulator **714**, is used to vary the amplitude of and raster the laser beam **120**. In some embodiments, separate modulators may be used to modulate the amplitude of the laser beam **120** and to raster the position of the laser beam **120**. The modulator **714** is capable of imparting angular deflection to the beam, to provide a limited range of motion, without having to move the platform **100** on which the radiation sensitive layer **110** is placed. Moreover, other conventional techniques for changing the amplitude and/or position of the laser beam **120** also may employed. For example, the amplitude of the laser beam may be changed at the laser **710** itself, and the position may be rastered using a conventional scanner that employs rotating and/or oscillating mirrors.

Continuing with the description of Figure 7, a mirror, prism and/or other optical element(s) **716** may be used to change the direction of the laser beam **120** if desired. Beam shaping optics **718** may be used to control the shaping of the laser beam **120**, to form an ellipsoidal (such as circular) and/or polygonal (such as square) beam with an intensity profile thereacross which may be constant, Gaussian and/or follow other conventional profiles. An auto-focus system **722** also may be provided to control the focal point of the laser beam **120** relative to the cylindrical platform **100**. The design and operation of Blocks **710-722** are well known to those having skill in the art and need not be described in detail herein. These blocks may be referred to collectively as an optical train, or as a radiation beam system. Moreover, it

will be understood that some of the Blocks **712-722** need not be used in optical trains or radiation beam systems according to other embodiments of the present invention. Accordingly, embodiments of Figure 7 can generate a continuous wave laser beam **120** and modulate the laser beam to vary an amplitude thereof, while simultaneously
5 oscillating the laser beam to raster the laser beam across at least a portion of the radiation sensitive layer **110**.

In particular, it may be difficult to fabricate microstructures with uniform and/or varying profiles and/or heights with high accuracy. Some embodiments of the present invention can use continuously varying intensity radiation beam, such as a
10 laser beam **120**, to form optical microstructures. This can allow creation of arbitrary three-dimensional profiles of optical elements in real time with high accuracy. In order to produce features at a high enough rate to permit the mastering of large numbers of optical microstructures using multiple exposures per optical microstructure, the laser beam **120** may be modulated in intensity and spatially at a
15 rate of at least about 1kHz and, in some embodiments, at MHz rates. AO modulation can provide this capacity, since the beam can be rastered and amplitude modulated at these frequencies. The focal plane or other aspects of the beam profile also may be changed rapidly, to vary the depth in the radiation sensitive layer **110** at which a maximum amount of radiation energy is deposited.

Still continuing with the description of Figure 7, a control system and/or
20 method, also referred to herein as a controller, also may be provided. The controller **730** may include dedicated hardware and/or one or more enterprise, application, personal, pervasive or embedded computer systems that may be interconnected via a network, to execute one or more computer programs. The controller **730** may be
25 centralized and/or distributed. The controller **730** may be used to control some or all of blocks **710-722** using conventional control techniques. In addition, the controller **730** may be designed to control the angular rotation θ of the cylindrical platform **100**, the translation X of the cylindrical platform **100**, and the amplitude and position of the laser beam **120** relative to time, to image optical microstructures according to any of
30 the embodiments that are described herein, or combinations thereof. The design of a controller is well known to those having skill in the control art, and need not be described further herein.

In some embodiments, the controller 730 is capable of synchronizing the beam exposure and placement as provided by Blocks 710-722, with the desired physical location on the radiation sensitive layer 110 where the exposure is to take place. In some embodiments, systems/methods of Figure 7 may be in operation for periods of up to about 24 hours or more at a time, so that the controller 730 should be capable of maintaining parameters within their desired tolerances over this period of time.

Moreover, in some embodiments of the present invention, the controller 730 can control an auto-focus system 722, to perform additional functions. In particular, in some embodiments, the focal length of the laser beam 120 may be varied simultaneous with the rotation of the cylindrical platform 100 and the axial rastering the laser beam 120, to at least partially compensate for radial variation in the cylindrical platform 100 and/or thickness variation in the radiation sensitive layer 110. In other embodiments, the focal length of the laser beam 120 also may be varied to image portions of the optical microstructures at varying depths in the radiation sensitive layer 110. In still other embodiments, the focal length of the laser beam 120 is varied to vary the exposure of the radiation sensitive layer 110, to provide the desired optical microstructure. Combinations and subcombinations of these focal length control mechanisms may be provided, alone or in combination with amplitude control of the laser beam 120.

In some embodiments, the optical microstructures 132 that is imaged in the radiation sensitive layer 110 of Figures 1-7 is developed at a developing station, as will be described in detail below. The developed radiation sensitive layer can provide a master for optical microstructure end products, which may be used, for example, in computer displays and/or televisions.

Additional discussion of embodiments of the present invention that were illustrated in Figures 1-7 now will be provided. In particular, as was described above, conventional approaches for mastering optical microstructures may encounter severe scaling barriers when applied to at least about one million elements and/or covering at least about one foot square in area. In these structures, it may be difficult to image a master in a reasonable time. In sharp contrast, some embodiments of the present invention can perform on the order of one million separate exposures per second, with sufficient resolution and accuracy to produce on the order of 10,000 optical microstructures per second, so that a master for a large rear screen projection

television can be fabricated in hours, rather than years using conventional technologies.

Some embodiments of the present invention can place a small laser beam, for example of diameter of about $5\mu\text{m}$, of sufficient intensity to expose a radiation sensitive layer, and modulate this beam in intensity and location at, for example, MHz speeds. A cylindrical platform on which the radiation sensitive layer can be placed or mounted, can be moved accurately and quickly by computer control. A control system synchronizes the placement of the modulated beam on the platform, to expose the proper portion of the radiation sensitive layer with the correct amount of radiation.

Dimensions and speeds according to some embodiments of the present invention will now be provided, to provide an appreciation of the scale in which some embodiments of the present invention may operate. However, these dimensions and speeds shall be regarded as examples, and shall not be regarded as limiting. In particular, in some embodiments of the present invention, the cylindrical platform 100 may be about three feet in length and about five feet in circumference. The radiation sensitive layer 110 may be between about $10\mu\text{m}$ and about $150\mu\text{m}$ thick. A band of the rastered laser beam 124 may be between about $1\mu\text{m}$ and about $1000\mu\text{m}$ in axial length. A hemispherical section lens that is about $75\mu\text{m}$ in diameter may be fabricated using 10 scans per lens, wherein return scans are blanked. The cylindrical platform 100 may rotate at an angular velocity of about 60 revolutions/minute and the rastering may be performed at a frequency of about 500,000 scan/sec. Given these parameters, it may take about 2 hours to fabricate about 200 million microlenses.

Figure 8 is a cross-sectional view of systems and methods for fabricating optical microstructures according to other embodiments of the present invention. As shown in Figure 8, a radiation beam such as a laser beam 820 from a laser 822, which may correspond to the laser 110 and/or 710 of Figures 1-7, is impinged through a substrate 800 that is transparent thereto into a radiation sensitive layer 810 thereon, which may correspond to the radiation sensitive layer 110 of Figures 1-7, to image optical microstructures 832, which may correspond to optical microstructures 132 of Figures 1-7, in the radiation sensitive layer 810. As was already described, the radiation beam may be coherent and/or incoherent. Moreover, as used herein, a "transparent" substrate allows at least some of the incident radiation to pass therethrough. Imaging of a radiation beam through a substrate that is transparent thereto into a radiation sensitive layer 810 on the substrate may be referred to herein

as "back-side" imaging or "substrate incident" imaging. It will be understood by those having skill in the art that, in Figure 8, although the substrate **800** is shown above the radiation sensitive layer **810**, other orientations of the substrate **800**, radiation sensitive layer **810**, laser beam **820** and laser **822** may be used to provide back-side imaging, according to various embodiments of the present invention.

Moreover, in providing back-side imaging of radiation sensitive layers **810** to fabricate optical microstructures **832** according to some embodiments of the present invention, many systems and methods may be used to move the laser beam **820** and the substrate **800** relative to one another. Some of these systems and methods are illustrated in Figures 9-11.

In particular, referring to Figure 9, a cylindrical platform **900**, which may correspond to the platform **100** of Figures 1-7, may be used according to any of the embodiments that were described above in connection with Figures 1-7. Thus, as shown in Figure 9, a laser beam **820** is impinged through a cylindrical substrate **800** into a cylindrical radiation sensitive layer **810** that is on a cylindrical platform **900**. The substrate **800** may be flexible. In yet other embodiments, the structure of Figure 9 may be used independent of any of the embodiments of Figures 1-7. Moreover, in still other embodiments, the laser beam **820** may be produced and/or directed inside the cylindrical platform **900**, and the cylindrical platform **900** may constitute a transparent substrate.

Figure 10 illustrates other embodiments wherein a laser beam **820** is impinged through a polygonal substrate **800'** into a polygonal-shaped radiation sensitive layer **810'** that is on a polygonal platform **1000**. In some embodiments, the substrate **800'** is rectangular or square, the radiation sensitive layer **810'** is rectangular or square, and the polygonal platform **1000** is a rectangular or square high precision X-Y table that can be translated continuously and/or in a stepwise manner along orthogonal X and/or Y directions, as shown in Figure 10.

Finally, Figure 11 illustrates other embodiments wherein a laser beam **820** is impinged through an ellipsoidal substrate **800''** into an ellipsoidal radiation sensitive layer **810''** on an ellipsoidal platform **1100**. In some embodiments, the ellipsoidal substrate **800''** is a circular substrate **800''**, the ellipsoidal radiation sensitive layer **810''** is a circular radiation sensitive layer, and the ellipsoidal platform **1100** is a circular platform that is mounted on a spindle **1104** for rotation, as shown by arrow **1102**.

In any of the embodiments of Figures 9-11, an optical train or system corresponding, for example, to elements 710, 712, 714, 716, 718 and/or 722 of Figure 7 may be provided, along with a controller such as controller 730 of Figure 7.

Similarly, in any of the embodiments of Figures 9-11, the laser beam may be maintained stationary and/or may be rastered, and relative translation between the radiation sensitive layer and the laser beam may be provided by translation of the laser 822, the laser beam 820 and/or the platform 100, 1000 or 1100, as was already described in connection with Figures 1-7.

Figure 12 is a cross-sectional view of other embodiments of the present invention. In these embodiments, a negative photoresist layer 1210 is used as a radiation sensitive layer, with or without a substrate 1200, and a radiation beam such as a laser beam 820 is impinged into the negative photoresist layer. Embodiments of Figure 12 may be used in combination with any of the embodiments described above or which will be described below.

As is well known to those having skill in the art, photoresist is available in two tones: positive and negative. Positive photoresist is designed so that the areas of photoresist that are exposed to radiation are removed in the development process. Negative photoresist is designed so that the areas of photoresist that are exposed to radiation remain after development and the unexposed portions are removed. Both types have been used in conventional integrated circuit fabrication, although positive photoresist now may be more commonly used due to its ease of adaptation to integrated circuit fabrication. Conventionally, negative photoresist may not be regarded as being applicable for fabricating optical microstructures. See, for example, U.S. Published Patent Application 2002/0034014 entitled *Microlens Arrays Having High Focusing Efficiency*, to Gretton et al., published March 21, 2002.

In particular, in a negative photoresist, only the portion of the photoresist which is exposed will remain after developing. Thus, in a thick film of photoresist, such as may be used to fabricate optical microstructures, only a shallow portion of an outer layer of the photoresist layer may be exposed. The latent image that is formed by exposure may then be washed away when the unexposed photoresist beneath it is removed during development. Some embodiments of the present invention may arise from a realization that negative photoresist may indeed be used in fabricating optical microstructures. In fact, some embodiments of the invention may arise from a realization that negative photoresist may provide advantages in fabricating optical

microstructures, especially when coupled with back-side imaging. One example of a negative photoresist that can be used is SU-8™, which is a negative photoresist formed of epoxy novolac polymers and marketed by MicroChem Corp.

Figures 13A-13B are cross-sectional views of embodiments of the present invention that combine back-side imaging of, for example, Figure 8, along with the use of negative photoresist of, for example, Figure 12. In particular, as shown in Figure 13A, a radiation beam such as a laser beam **820** is impinged through a substrate **800** that is transparent thereto into a negative photoresist layer **1310** on the substrate **800**, to image optical microstructures **132** therein. Accordingly, Figure 13A also illustrates optical microstructure products, according to some embodiments of the invention, which include a substrate **800** and an exposed layer of negative photoresist **1310** on the substrate **800**, which is exposed to define thereon optical microstructures **132**. Figure 13B illustrates the imaged negative photoresist layer **1310** after development, to form optical microstructures **132'**. Accordingly, Figure 13B also illustrates optical microstructure products **1350**, according to some embodiments of the invention, which may provide an optical microstructure master, and which include a substrate **800** and a patterned layer of negative photoresist on the substrate **800**, which is patterned to define optical microstructures **132'** thereon. It will be understood that any of the embodiments of Figures 1-11 may be used to fabricate embodiments of Figures 13A and 13B.

Back-side imaging into a negative photoresist layer according to some embodiments of the present invention may provide many potential advantages with respect to the fabrication of an optical microstructure master. Some potential advantages now will be described in detail.

In particular, as is well known to those having skill in the art, once a master is created, a conventional replication process may then be employed to make multiple copies from the master. Each generation of replica generally is a negative of the previous generation. Referring to Figure 14, a master **1400** may be created using back-side imaging through a substrate **800** into a layer of negative photoresist thereon, to create optical microstructures **132'**, for example as was described in connection with Figures 13A and 13B. A large number, for example on the order of up to about 1,000 or more, second generation stampers **1420** may be produced from a single master, using conventional techniques. As seen in Figure 14, the stampers **1420** are negative replicas of the master **1400** with convexities turned into concavities and vice

versa. Then, a large number, such as on the order of up to about 1,000 or more, end products **1430**, such as microlenses for computer displays or televisions, may be created from each stamper **1420**. The end products **1430** are the mirror image of the stampers **1420**, so that they correspond to a positive image of the master **1400**.

5 Accordingly, in the example shown in Figure 14, on the order of up to one million or more end products **1430** may be created from a single master **1400** using only two generations of replication. In contrast, when using a positive photoresist, the master may be a negative of the desired shape, so that the first generation of replicas will be positives. In order to produce positive end products, second and third
10 generations of replication may need to be provided. Unfortunately, third generation replicas may not be sufficiently faithful to the original pattern to be commercially viable. In contrast, a negative photoresist can be used to make a positive copy of the desired shapes in two generations of replication, as shown in Figure 14, so that up to millions or more of high-quality end products **1430** may be produced from a single
15 master **1400**, according to some embodiments of the invention.

 Figures 15 and 16 illustrate other potential advantages of back-side imaging combined with negative photoresist according to some embodiments of the present invention. In particular, Figure 15 illustrates an example of optical microstructures on a substrate **1500**. As shown in Figure 15, it generally may be desirable to form optical
20 microstructures having walls that are orthogonal to the substrate **1500**, as shown by microstructure **1522**, or lens or prism microstructures **1524** and **1526**, respectively, having bases **1532** adjacent the substrate **1500** and vertices or tips, generally referred to herein as "tops", **1534**, remote from the substrate **1500**, wherein the bases **1532** are wider than the tops **1534**. Moreover, it may be desirable to form some
25 microstructures, such as microstructure **1528**, that are short relative to other taller microstructures **1522**, **1524** and/or **1526**.

 As shown in Figure 16, some embodiments of the invention arise from the recognition that it may be difficult to form these shapes using conventional positive photoresist **1610** and conventional photoresist-incident ("front-side") exposure. In
30 particular, as shown in Figure 16, when using positive photoresist **1610** and front-side exposure **1630** as is conventionally used, for example, in the semiconductor industry, the radiation acts as a "punch" to image the outer surface of the photoresist **1610** opposite the substrate **1600**. This relationship tends to form images **1620a**, **1620b** which are the opposite in shape as those which may be desired for optical

microstructures (Figure 15). Moreover, as also shown in Figure 16, relatively shallow images **1620c** may exist only at the exposed surface of the photoresist layer **1610** and may be washed away during development. See, for example, Paragraphs 56-67 of the above-cited U.S. Published Patent Application 2002/0034014.

5 In sharp contrast, as was shown, for example, in Figures 13A and 13B, back-side imaging combined with negative photoresist, according to some embodiments of the invention, can produce optical microstructures **132'** that include bases **1302** adjacent the substrate **800** and tops **1304** that are narrower than the bases **1302**, remote from the substrate **800**. Moreover, as shown in Figure 17, embodiments of the present invention that image through the substrate **800** and use negative photoresist **1310** can provide a photoresist layer **1310** that is thicker than the desired heights of the optical microstructures **1732**, so that the radiation beam may be impinged through the substrate **800** into the negative photoresist layer **1310** to image buried optical microstructures **1732** in the negative photoresist layer **1310**, adjacent the substrate **800**. As long as the negative photoresist layer **1310** is at least as thick as the thickest optical microstructure **1732** that is desired to be fabricated, relatively thick and relatively thin microstructures may be fabricated in one negative photoresist layer, adjacent the substrate **800**, and may not be washed away during the development process.

20 Figure 18 illustrates other embodiments of the present invention that may use negative photoresist **1310** and imaging by a laser beam **822** through the substrate **800**. As shown in Figure 18, when forming a layer of negative photoresist **1310** over a large substrate **800**, the photoresist may have non-uniform thickness. However, as shown in Figure 18, as long as the minimum thickness of the negative photoresist layer **1310** is thicker than the optical microstructures **1832**, then buried optical microstructures **1832** may be imaged in the photoresist layer **1310** of variable thickness, adjacent the substrate **800**, that may be independent of the variable thickness of the negative photoresist layer **1310**.

30 Other potential advantages of the use of back-side exposure and negative photoresist, according to some embodiments of the present invention, are shown in Figure 19. As shown in Figure 19, the negative photoresist layer **1310** may include impurities **1910** thereon. When using conventional front-side imaging rather than back-side imaging, these impurities **1910** may interfere with the front-side imaging. However, when using back-side imaging as shown in Figure 19, the laser beam **822**

need not pass through or focus on, the outer surface **1310a** of the negative photoresist **1310**, remote from the substrate **800**. Thus, impurities **1910** need not impact the formation of optical microstructures **1832**. Accordingly, imaging may take place in a non-clean room environment in some embodiments of the present invention.

5 Other potential advantages of the use of negative photoresist may include the fact that its chemistry involves a cross-linking of polymers during the exposure and development processes, which may provide added mechanical, chemical and/or thermal stability to the master during the replication process. In addition, since development may remove the bulk of the negative photoresist layer **1310** from the
10 substrate **800**, there can be less internal stress remaining in the developed master. A protective layer also may be provided on the negative photoresist layer, opposite the substrate, as will be described below.

 Additional discussion of the use of back-side imaging and/or negative photoresist according to some embodiments of the present invention now will be
15 provided. In particular, as was described above, it may be difficult to create desired shapes for optical microstructures using standard lithographic approaches, particularly when applied to thick films of photoresist, i.e., layers of photoresist that are thicker than about 10 μ m. Issues of uniformity of the thickness of the photoresist and quality of the photoresist surface can also interfere with the process. Given its base
20 application in integrated circuit fabrication, photolithography has conventionally been performed on substrates such as silicon or other semiconductors which generally are not transparent to the wavelengths of radiation used in the photolithographic process. Accordingly, front-side exposure is conventionally made from the air or free side of the coating of photoresist, remote from the substrate.

25 In contrast, some embodiments of the present invention expose photoresist through the substrate. Since some embodiments of the present invention need not be concerned with the electrical properties of the substrate that form the master, material such as plastics that are transparent to the wavelengths of radiation that are being employed, may be used. Thus, the photoresist can be exposed through the substrate.
30 Although back-side exposure is applicable in principle to both positive and negative photoresists, it may be particularly beneficial when using negative photoresist.

 When exposed through the substrate, negative photoresist can naturally form shapes with their bases adjacent the substrate. In contrast, front-side exposures generally involve some attenuation of the beam energy as it penetrates through the

photoresist film. This attenuation generally provides more exposure on the top of the photoresist than at the base thereof, resulting in undercutting. With back-side exposure, there also may be attenuation, but the attenuation can be in the desired direction, with the base of the structure receiving more exposure than the top.

5 Using back-side exposure, the height of the feature to be formed also can be rendered independent of the thickness of the photoresist. This may be difficult with front-side exposure, since the exposure may need to proceed all the way through the photoresist, from the outer surface of the photoresist to the base thereof, in order to not be washed away. Accordingly, some embodiments of the present invention can
10 make shapes of varying heights, and the uniformity of the thickness of the photoresist and the quality of the photoresist surface need not play a critical role in determining the quality of the optical microstructures.

 Figure 20 illustrates optical microstructures according to some embodiments of the present invention. As shown in Figure 20, these optical microstructures include
15 a substrate **2010** and a patterned layer of negative photoresist **2020** on the substrate **2010**, which is patterned to define therein optical microstructures **2032**. In some embodiments, the negative photoresist **2020** is sensitive to radiation at an imaging frequency, and the substrate **2010** is transparent to the imaging frequency.

 In some embodiments, the optical microstructures comprise a plurality of
20 optical microstructures **2032** including bases **2034** adjacent the substrate **2010** and tops **2036** remote from the substrate **2010** that are narrower than the bases **2034**. In some embodiments, the substrate **2010** is a flexible substrate. In other embodiments, the optical microstructures comprise a plurality of hemispherical sections including bases **2034** adjacent the substrate and tops **2036** remote from the substrate. In some
25 embodiments, the substrate **2010** and the patterned layer of negative photoresist **2020** provide an optical microstructure master **2000**.

 In some embodiments, the substrate **2010** is cylindrical, ellipsoidal or polygonal in shape. In other embodiments, the substrate **2010** is at least one foot long, one foot wide and/or one square foot in area. In yet other embodiments, the
30 microstructures comprise microlenses. In still other embodiments, the optical microstructures comprise at least about one million optical microstructures **2032**. In still other embodiments, the photoresist **2020** may be a negative photoresist. Optical microstructures of Figure 20 may be fabricated according to any of the methods that were described above in connection with Figures 1-14 and/or 17-19.

Embodiments of the present invention that can allow mass production of optical microstructure masters, which can be used to master large numbers of optical microstructures, now will be described. In particular, Figure 21 is a flowchart of operations that may be performed to fabricate optical microstructures. As shown in
5 Block **2110**, an optical microstructure master that comprises a radiation sensitive layer sandwiched between a pair of outer layers is imaged on an imaging platform. Any of the imaging platforms and/or techniques that were described in any of the previous figures may be used. Moreover, other embodiments of imaging platforms and/or techniques will be described below. In some embodiments the pair of outer layers
10 comprises a first outer layer adjacent the imaging platform and a second outer layer remote from the imaging platform. It will be understood that, as used herein, the terms "first" and "second" are merely used to denote two different outer layers, and that the positions and/or functions of the first and second outer layers may be reversed from those described herein.

15 Then, referring to Block **2120**, at least one of the outer layers is removed. As will be described in detail below, in some embodiments, the first outer layer is removed from the radiation sensitive layer, to thereby separate the radiation sensitive layer and the second outer layer from the imaging platform, while the first outer layer at least temporarily remains on the imaging platform. In other embodiments of the
20 present invention, at least one outer layer is removed from the imaging platform by removing the optical microstructure master, including the radiation sensitive layer sandwiched between the first and second outer layers, from the imaging platform. Subsequent processing may be performed to develop the imaged radiation sensitive layer and to create second generation stampers and third generation end products from
25 the developed radiation sensitive layer.

Figure 22 is a flowchart of operations that may be performed to fabricate optical microstructures according to other embodiments of the present invention. In particular, as shown in Figure 22, at Block **2210**, an optical microstructure master blank or precursor is fabricated by sandwiching a radiation sensitive layer between a
30 pair of outer layers. In some embodiments, a precursor or blank for an optical microstructure master includes a pair of closely spaced apart flexible webs and a radiation sensitive layer that is configured to accept an image of optical microstructures, between the pair of closely spaced apart flexible webs, as will be described in detail below.

Still referring to Figure 22, at Block **2220**, the master blank is placed on an imaging platform. Many examples will be provided below. At Block **2230**, the master blank is imaged to define optical microstructures. At Block **2240**, at least one outer layer is removed, for example as was described in connection with Block **2120** of Figure 21. Many other examples will be provided below. At Block **2250**, a second generation stamper is created by contacting the optical microstructures in the radiation sensitive layer to a stamper blank. Then, at Block **2260**, end products, such as microlenses for computer displays or televisions, are created by contacting the stamper to final product blanks.

Figure 23 is a schematic diagram of systems and methods that may be used to fabricate optical microstructure master blanks according to some embodiments of the present invention, which may correspond to Block **2210** of Figure 22. As shown in Figure 23, a first roller **2340a** or other conventional supply source contains thereon a flexible web of a first outer layer **2310**. A radiation sensitive layer coating station **2350** is configured to coat a radiation sensitive layer **2320** on the first outer layer **2310** using one or more conventional coating techniques. As was described above, for example in connection with Figure 18, some embodiments of the present invention can allow optical microstructure masters to be imaged in the radiation sensitive layer **2320** independent of thickness variations of the radiation sensitive layer **2320**.

Still referring to Figure 23, a second roller **2340b** or other conventional supply source contains thereon a web of a second outer layer **2330**. A lamination station, which can include a roller **2340c** and/or other conventional laminating devices, is used to laminate the second outer layer **2330** to the radiation sensitive layer **2320** opposite the first outer layer **2310**, which is then gathered on a take-up roller **2340d** or other storage device. Thus, as shown in Figure 24, a blank or precursor structure **2400** for an optical microstructure master, according to some embodiments of the invention, includes a pair of closely spaced apart flexible webs **2310** and **2330**, and a radiation sensitive layer **2320** that is configured to accept an image of optical microstructures, between the pair of closely spaced apart flexible webs **2310** and **2330**.

Optical microstructure master precursors **2400** of Figure 24 may be used in any of the embodiments described above in connection with Figures 1-22. In some embodiments, the radiation sensitive layer **2320** can embody the layers **110**, **810**, **810'**, **810''**, **1210**, **1310**, **1610** and/or **2020** that were described above. In some

embodiments, the second outer layer **2330** can provide a flexible, optically transparent substrate, which may correspond to the substrate **800**, **800'**, **800''**, **1200**, **1600** and/or **2010** that were described above. The first outer layer **2310** can provide a release layer that may be placed adjacent an imaging platform in any of the preceding figures, to
5 allow release of the optical microstructure master precursor **2400** from an imaging platform after imaging. The first outer layer **2310** may also function as a pellicle, which can protect the radiation sensitive layer **2320** from contaminants prior to, during and/or after imaging, so that fabrication, storage and/or imaging of the optical microstructure master precursors **2400** need not take place in a clean room
10 environment. The first outer layer **2310** also may function as an optically absorbing, reflective or transmissive layer during the imaging process. Combinations of these and/or other properties also may be provided in the first outer layer **2310**. It also will be understood that the first outer layer **2310** and/or the second outer layer **2330** can comprise a plurality of sublayers.

15 Still referring to Figure 24, in some embodiments of the present invention, the radiation sensitive layer **2320** is a negative photoresist layer, as was described extensively above. In other embodiments of the present invention, the first outer layer **2310** and the second outer layer **2330** are identical. In still other embodiments, the negative photoresist layer **2320** is sensitive to radiation at a predetermined frequency,
20 and the second outer layer **2330** is transparent to radiation at the predetermined frequency. In still other embodiments of the present invention, the second outer layer **2330** is transparent to radiation at the predetermined frequency and the first outer layer **2310** is opaque to radiation at the predetermined frequency. As was also already described, the structure and/or functions of the first and second outer layers may be
25 reversed.

In some embodiments of the present invention, the optical microstructure master blank or precursor **2400** includes a second outer layer **2330** that is transparent to the wavelengths of radiation used in exposure, is flat, relatively free of imperfections (i.e., of optical quality), clear and without haze. It may be desirable for
30 the radiation sensitive layer **2320** to adhere well to the second outer layer **2330**, and it may be desirable for the second outer layer **2330** to be relatively impervious to the chemicals and thermal processes that may be involved in developing the radiation sensitive layer. In some embodiments, the second outer layer **2330** comprises plastic,

such as polyester, polycarbonate and/or polyethylene. The first outer layer **2310** also may comprise plastic, such as polyester, polycarbonate and/or polyethylene.

Embodiments of the present invention as shown in Figures 23 and 24 may be contrasted with conventional mastering approaches for optical microstructures, which generally have been performed on expensive and/or inflexible substrates such as glass, silica or silicon. These masters may not exceed 300mm in diameter. In contrast, embodiments of the present invention as shown in Figures 23 and 24 can fabricate large area master blanks from webs, which may be more than about a foot wide in some embodiments. The master blanks can be set up for exposure, and can permit rapid turnaround of the imaging platform or mastering machine. Thus, embodiments of the present invention as shown in Figures 23 and 24 can be used where the imaging platforms may be expensive and/or require long lead time items. The master blanks can be placed on the imaging platform for imaging, and then taken off the imaging platform to free the imaging platform for another master blank, as will be described in detail below.

Figures 25A-25E are cross-sectional views of systems and methods of fabricating optical microstructures according to some embodiments of the present invention. As shown in Figure 25A, a flexible optical microstructure master blank or precursor **2400** of Figure 24 is wrapped around a cylindrical imaging platform **2500**, which may correspond to one of the imaging platforms of Figures 1-4, 7 and/or 9 that were described above. In some embodiments, imaging can take place through the second outer layer **2330** according to any of the techniques for back-side imaging that were described above, to produce an image of optical microstructures in the radiation sensitive layer **2320**. Accordingly, Figure 25A illustrates some embodiments of Blocks **2110**, **2220** and/or **2230**.

Then, referring to Figure 25B, in some embodiments, the first outer layer **2310** can act as a release layer, which can permit removal of the second outer layer **2330** and the imaged radiation sensitive layer **2320'** from the first outer layer **2310**. The imaged radiation sensitive layer **2320'** is developed to produce optical microstructures **2320''** as shown in Figure 25C. Thus, Figure 25C illustrates another embodiment of a completed optical microstructure master **2550**, and Figures 25B and 25C illustrate embodiments of Blocks **2120** and/or **2240**.

A second generation of optical microstructures, also referred to as a stamper, is created from the master **2550** that contains the optical microstructures **2320''** in the

developed radiation sensitive layer, by contacting the optical microstructures **2320''** to a stamper blank. This may correspond to Block **2250**. In particular, as shown in Figure 25D, contacting to a stamper blank may take place by mounting the master **2550** on a planar stamping platform **2510**, and pressing the planar stamping platform **2510** against a stamper blank **2520** in the direction shown by arrow **2512**. In other embodiments, as shown in Figure 25E, the master **2550** is placed on a cylindrical stamping platform **2540**, and rolled in the direction of arrow **2542** against a stamper blank **2520**, to create a stamper.

Figures 26A and 26B illustrate other embodiments of the present invention, which may be formed in operations of Blocks **2120** and/or **2240**. In Figure 26A, the step of removing at least one outer layer is performed by removing the entire imaged master blank **2400** from the imaging platform **2500**. Then, in Figure 26B, the first outer layer **2310** is removed from the imaged radiation sensitive layer **2320'**, and the imaged radiation sensitive layer **2320'** is developed, to provide the master **2550**.

Figure 27 illustrates yet other embodiments that may be formed in operations of Blocks **2110**, **2220** and/or **2230**, according to other embodiments of the present invention, wherein the optical microstructure master precursor **2400** is imaged on a planar imaging platform **2700**, which may correspond to the imaging platform **1000** or **1100** of respective Figures 10 or 11. After imaging of Figure 27, removal (Blocks **2120** and/or **2240**) may take place as was described in connection with Figure 25B and/or Figure 26A. Moreover, stamping operations may take place as was described in connection with Figures 25D and/or 25E. Accordingly, imaging may take place on a planar or nonplanar imaging platform, and stamping may take place on a planar or nonplanar stamping platform, which may or may not be the same platform as the imaging platform, according to various embodiments of the present invention.

Additional discussion of Figures 21-27, according to some embodiments of the present invention, now will be provided. In particular, an optical microstructure master blank or precursor **2400** may be held on a cylindrical imaging platform, such as platform **2500** of Figure 25A, or on a planar imaging platform, such as platform **2700** of Figures 27, using electrostatic charge, vacuum chuck, adhesive tape and/or other conventional techniques which may be depend on the thickness, weight and/or flexibility of the master blank **2400**. Moreover, after imaging or exposure in Figures 25A and/or 27, the optical microstructure master precursor **2400** undergoes post-

exposure development of the radiation sensitive layer, to create a master, such as the master **2550** of Figures 25C and/or 26B.

It will be understood by those having skill in the art that removable optical microstructure master precursors **2400** can be used for both front-side and back-side exposures, and with both positive and negative photoresists. However, some
5 embodiments of the present invention use back-side exposure and negative photoresist, as was described extensively above. When using back-side exposure and negative photoresist, the first outer layer **2310** may be removed after imaging. Removal of the first outer layer **2310** may take place on the imaging platform as was
10 described, for example, in Figures 25A and 25B, or after removal of the imaged master from the imaging platform as was described in Figures 26A and 26B.

Accordingly, embodiments of the present invention that were described above in connection with Figures 21-27 can provide for removing of the first outer layer **2310** from the imaged radiation sensitive layer **2320'**, to thereby remove the imaged
15 radiation sensitive layer **2320'** from the imaging platform **2500** or **2700** after imaging has taken place. A stamper may be created from the optical microstructures **2320''** by contacting the optical microstructures **2320''** to a stamper blank **2520**. In other embodiments, the first outer layer **2310** is separated from the imaging platform **2500** or **2700** after imaging has taken place. Then, the first outer layer **2310** is separated
20 from the imaged radiation sensitive layer **2320'**. A stamper may be created from the optical microstructures **2320''** by contacting the optical microstructures **2320''** to a stamper blank **2520**. In some embodiments, the optical microstructures are pressed against a stamper blank (Figures 25D). In other embodiments, the optical microstructures are rolled against a stamper blank (Figure 25E).

Removable optical microstructure master blanks as were described in connection with Figures 21-27 may be particularly suitable for mass production of masters and stampers according to some embodiments of the present invention. In particular, as shown in Figures 28, imaging of an optical microstructure master precursor **2400** may take place, while creating stampers from an optical
25 microstructure master **2550** that was previously imaged. Thus, imaging of an optical microstructure master precursor and creating stampers from a previously imaged microstructure master precursor at least partially overlap in time.

Thus, a potentially expensive and/or long lead time optical imaging platform **2500** may be used on an almost continuous basis for imaging, by removing an optical

microstructure master precursor from the imaging platform 2500, after imaging. However, in other embodiments of the present invention, the imaging platform also may be used as a stamping platform, by not removing the imaged optical microstructure master precursor from the imaging platform. It will be understood that
5 in Figure 28, cylindrical and/or planar imaging platforms may be used, and pressing and/or rolling of the master against the stamper blank may be used, as was described in connection with Figures 25-27.

Mastering on removable substrates can permit the same machine and/or platform to be used to form masters with a number of different radiation sensitive
10 layers, coated on different substrates of varying thickness. The use of negative photoresist and exposure through the substrate can permit use of removable masters according to some embodiments of the present invention, since the surface of the photoresist that is attached to the imaging platform can be removed during developing and, thus, need not be involved in the final production of the optical elements.
15 Similarly, it is possible to employ simple, rapid and/or relatively inexpensive techniques of coating photoresist onto the substrate when using negative photoresists and back-side exposure, according to some embodiments of the present invention.

Accordingly, some embodiments of the present invention can provide a master for replicating large numbers of optical microstructures that are formed by multiple
20 exposures through a transparent, removable substrate, into negative photoresist on a removable substrate. This can provide commercially viable mastering systems, methods and products for large numbers of optical microstructures. In some embodiments of the present invention, masters of at least about one foot long, about one foot wide and/or about one foot square, containing up to about one million or
25 more microstructures of about 100 μ m or smaller in size, can be mastered in about 8 to 15 hours. Optical elements with arbitrary shapes can be formed by varying exposure from point to point in the master. The spacing of the elements in the master can be varied from widely separated to overlapping. The master can be created on a removable substrate, so that the mastering platform can be reconfigured for further
30 mastering work.

Finally, it will be understood that embodiments of the present invention have been described herein relative to the fabrication of optical microstructures, which may include microlenses, optical gratings, microreflectors and/or other optically-absorbing transmissive and/or reflective structures, the individual sizes of which are on the order

of microns, for example on the order of about 5 μ m to about 1000 μ m, in size.

However, it will be understood that other embodiments of the present invention may be used to fabricate mechanical microstructures such as pneumatic, hydraulic and/or microelectromechanical system (MEMS) microstructures, which may be used for

5 micro-fluidics, micro-pneumatics and/or micromechanical systems, the individual sizes of which are on the order of microns, for example on the order of about 5 μ m to about 1000 μ m, in size.

In the drawings and specification, there have been disclosed embodiments of the invention and, although specific terms are employed, they are used in a generic
10 and descriptive sense only and not for purposes of limitation, the scope of the invention being set forth in the following claims.